EWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

portant Movement on the Nebraska Question.

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BILL.

Soil Candidate for U. S. Senator in Connecticut.

TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH, &c., &c., &c. Interesting and Important from Wash-

NEBRABEA QUESTION—A NEW COMPROMISE THE TAPIS—MR. CUTTING'S CONTEMPLATED DISTUTUTE FOR THE HOUSE BILL. WASHINGTON, May 17, 1854.

Missouri restrictions, in spite of their hostility to administration. On the other side, the New the soft shells, or Van Buren free sollers, though ted by the administration till they are fat and sleek in the spoils, generally oppose the bill, with here and re a dooging exception, who gives it a lift now and n upon some outside issue not calculated to exas-

iew of these and other more important embarrass-connected with the present bill, Mr. Cutting had erence with Judge Douglas a few days ago, on the That is to say, instead of repealing the Missouri omise, Mr. Cutting proposes to turn the question in the domestic concerns of slavery. Mr. Cutting's a is certainly the only one entirely consistent with "principles of the compromise measures of 1850."
at was done for Utah and New Mexico he proposes to
for Kansas and Nebraska—leave the question of slay entirely to the people thereof, where it properly

ner New Mexico or Utah, in becoming a State, will be-ne a slave State. The laws of God, as Mr. Webster

fill be the eleventh hour, it is quite possible that it

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

orida, was taken up, and after a debate as to the rea-ns why Kelly's contract was discontinued, the bill was

RATIROAD RIGHT OF WAY IN MICHIGAN. Mr. SHIELDS, (dem.) of Ill.; reported a bill granting the Ar. SHEEDS, (dem.) of ht.; reported a bill granting the Fort Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, the right of way through the military reservation at Fort Gratiot, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. MALLORY, (dem.) of Fa., reported a bill promoting the efficiency of the naval service.

Treasury.

The second section gives to each of the crow engaged in the rescue, as evidence of the high sense entertained by Congress of their generous assistance.

Mr. Mailory's resolution of yesterday, concerning the Africanization of Cuba, was taken up. He said he desired to debate now; all he wanted was to have the resolution referred.

Mr. JOHNSON REPORTED IN ANY OFFICE OF THE STATE OF THE ST

report of the exploration of Red River. Adopted.

THE INDUCKYI INSANE EILL

Was taken up.

Mr. BROWN read a speech for an hour sustaining the constitutionality and expediency of the bill.

The subject was then postponed.

PERISHING THE DRAFTS—INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The resolution to authorize the Sentinel to publish the Senate debates, copied from the Globe, in full, at \$4.50 per column, was saken up and a long debate ensued, extending until after four o'clock.

Mr. Struam moved an amendment authorizing the Sentinel, Union and Intelligencer to publish the debates with in forty-eight hours after their appearance in the Globe, at \$4.50, and subscribing for 5,022 additional copies of the Congressional Globe and appendix.

Mr. Brumr accepted this in lieu of his own resolution.

Mr. Struam then opposed the whole proposition, as involving an unnecessary expense of over \$50,000 each Congress for the republication of the debates in these three papers. He appealed to democratic Senators to pause and consider the propriety of giving \$17,000 to sustain a paper. He appealed to democratic Senators to pause and consider the propriety of giving \$17,000 to sustain a paper. He appealed to democratic Senators to pause and consider the propriety of giving \$17,000 to sustain a paper which, in the editorial colums of to-day, contained an article assailing the President and Secretary of State by name, and abusing democratic officers appointed by the administration. He read the article in question.

Mr. Brugur rescreted the Senator had one not that sub-

out of the party. That paper, on all questions of principle, has been, and would be as soundly democratic as the Senator himself.

Mr. Strant disclaimed any attempt to read the paper out of the party. He had called the attention of democratic Senators to the fact that this was a proposition to put \$17,600 in the pocket of a paper which assailed by name the President and Secretary of State.

Mr. Winnur replied, asserting that about two thirds of the article read from the Senater met the contail approval of his judgment. He had no doubt but some of those now in the party would have to part company. This administration came into power by the votes of all kinds and sorts of parties—democrats, fire eaters, barn-burners, free sollers, &c., &c. The party was not healthy. It required purging. The purgative would, if a good one, weaken the strength of the party, but would tend greatly to improve the general health. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown protested against any one saying that any portion of the democratic party, or any section was not pure, honest, and patriotic. Casar and Brutus are honorable men. We are all honorable men. It was as honest a party as ever existed.

Mr. Barcze—As ever will exist. (Laughter.)

honest a party as ever existed.

Mr. Barche—As ever will exist. (Laughter.)
The debate was continued by Messrs. Gwin and Fitzpatrick in opposition to the resolution.
No question was taken, and at half-past four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.
Washington, May 17, 1864.

The House went into committee on

Mr. Ready, (whig) of Tenn, stated that he preferred the Senate bill to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson,) but at the same time he should not be very scrupulous in looking at every

the Senate bill to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson,) but at the same time he should not be very scrupulous in looking at every minutize of the bill, so as to hunt out objections to the substitute, inasmuch as he perceived the amendment embodies the great principle on which the bill is based, and inasmuch as there is a difference only in points of minor importance. He was willing to take either the Seaste bill or the amendment. His party views were different from those of the administration, but this should not control his action here on a great national question.

Mr. ETHERHOER, (whig) of Tenn., asked whether the majority had not been endeavoring to force on an unwilling people a measure for which they have never askel. If the House had been left to itself, free from threats and promises, from the other end of the avenue, a thorsand caucuses and cabinet consultations could not have prevented the bill from being buried so deep that it would never have been heard of again, and there would have been no mourners, except those who keep watch near what was supposed at one time to be its dying couch. He desired to be heard from the Southern portion of the country, and argued that neither they nor any person could be benedited by the repeal of the Missouri compromise. On the contrary, nothing but danger could grow out of the madness now started into life. In conclusion, he said a gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Cox.) has called this a whig measure. This reminded him of an anecdote which he would tell with permission of the committee. (Cries from every direction, "Tell it—tell it." He said: Capt. Miller was a well known capital on the shore waving a torcit, rounded up the boat, when the man loudly called out to know whether capitals miller was on board. On receiving an affirmative response, he said he wanted to see him; but this request was met by the other, "I must see him; he is a very near relative of mine." "To what extended him on the head of the manufaction of the Neiraska bill,

no syn section of the country. The repeal of the Missouri compromise would bring the Union to the verge of dissolution. Pass this bill, and another slave State will never come into this confederacy.

Mr. Straurs, (dem.) of Pa., obtained the floor at half-peat four o'clock, but gave way to

Mr. BRECKENBINGE, (dem.) of Ky., who, in order to give a full opportunity for debate, moved that the House take a recess till seven o'clock.

Mr. Sags, (* hig) of N. Y., thought it would be too severe a tax to keep members here till midnight.

Mr. Hugurs, (dem.) of N. Y., asked for a division on the question.

The Chairman remarked—If the House divided, it would be found without a quorum. Not more than thirty members were present.

Mr. Straub refued to give way for an adjournment, and spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill. He could see no occasion for a hostile feeling on this subject, and why the ocean should be tempest tossed to waft a feather or drown a fly. To his mind there was one simple question involved, and that was the right of the people to govern themselves, and for this he earnestly contended.

to govern themselves, and for this he earnestly contended.

At half-past five the House took a recess until seven o'clock.

At the time fixed for re-assembling there were but twenty members in attendance.

Mr. Wadd, (free soil) of Ohio, exposed the inconsistencies of what he termed this "deceitful and lying bill." If, he said, you amend the bill and say, all the male population of these Terrifories shall determine their institutions for themselves by a popular vote, then I will cease my feeble opposition to this measure, and cease to agitate the question before the people of the country, but you shall not determine the color of the people to take this matter into their own hands, or you must say black persons are not people. There will be an end to the controversy, and I think I am warranted in saying every opponent of the bill will withdraw his objection to it, and we will carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, and bring it here to the District of Columbia, and say to Congress, 'hands off.' In reply to the gentlemen who had preceded him, he said slavery would certainly go there if you take down the fence which now guards the Territories.

The committee rose at eight o'clock, nobody being disposed to speak, and the House adjourned.

STATES SENATE-PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-NEBRASKA HARTFORD, May 17, 1854.

Gillette, free soil, was nominated for United States Sena-er for the short term, and Lafayette S. Foster, Speaker of the House, for the full term.

The anti-Nebraska resolutions which were passed by

The anti-Nebrasia resolutions which were passed by our state Senate yesterday, by a vote of 16 to 1, passed the House to-day by yeas 185 to mays 57. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, A bill is now pending in the Congress of the United States for the organization of the Territorios of Kansel and Nebraska, by which the eighth section of the act preparatory to the aliminate of aniscuri, approved March 6, 120, is declared inoperative and void.

Recoved, by this Ceneral Assembly, final the form of the properation of the congress so to do, against ray repeal of the prohigition so canacted, and that the people of Connections have therefore relied upon the perpetuity of that enactment, with full cenfidence in the integrity and hour both of the national government and of these States which sustain the institution of slavery within their own juriedletion.

Resolved, that in the name, and in tehalf of the people of this State, we protest against the prophes drepail of the prohibition of slavery in the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri, as a violation of the national fatin, as destructive of mutual confidence between the States of this Union, as exposing the Union isself to imminute perfi, and as inconsistent with the tenance and principles of natural senior intent with the tenance of the propose never to the state. The we declare our fixed purpose never to

The wall of one of the stores on Light street, destroyed by fire on Sunday, was blown down by the gust of wind this afternoon, killing Wilson L. Lloyd, of the firm of McElderry & Lloyd, and a clerk named Samuel C. Atkinson. They were in an office adjoining the wall, and which was crushed by the fall.

LOSS OF SHIP BLACK HAWK AT SKA—FORTUMETE, RESCUE OF HER PASSENGERS AND CREW. The ship Currituck, of Norfolk, Captain Foster, from Antwerp, arrived at this port yesterday, having on Antwerp, arrived at this port yesteruay, having on board Captain Bunker, his crew, and 356 passengers, rescued from the ship Black Hawk, from Liverpool for New York, lost at sea on the 25d of April.

The following is the report of Captain Foster, of the

Currituck:—
April 21st, at 5 P. M., lat 47 30, long. 33 24, came up with the wreck of ship Black Hawk, Capt. Bunker, from Liverpool. for New York, dismasted and leaking badly. The ship Derigo and British bark Caroline were laying by her taking off passengers; having more than they could take, my assistance was required. Shortoned sail and lay by the wreck until morning. April 22d—All the boats called the country of the different ships were employed transport. lay by the wreck until morning. April 22d—All the boats belonging to the different ships were employed transporting passengers on board of our ship until four P. M., by which time we had 250 souls on board, the wind now blowing so strong as to render any farther communication with the ship excessingly dangerous. During the night the wind biew a strong gale. At 11 P. M. lost sight of the wreck. 23d.—At 8 A. M. it fell calm, with thick hazy weather. At 12 midday it cleared up a little, had we discovered the wreck bearing S. S. E. and at 11°50 P. M. came up to her and hove to until the morning of the 24th, when we found that the gale had caused her leek to increase so that all hopes of saving her had vanished. The Caroline had parted from us during the gale, and the English bark Good Intent had come up and took some of the passengers. This day we having to keen the second time 108 passengers. Captain Runker, the doctor, the second mate and eighteen of the crew. We had our full share of the passengers previously. Of the passengers taken from the wreck by us, 198 were hadlish and Irish, and 198 Germana—making in all 350. At JP. M. of the 24th, while taking in our botta, a brig came up and hove to close by the Dirigo, and we supposed took some of her passengers. The brig was hence bound to Glangow.

The following is Capt. Bunker's report:—

Left Liverpool April 4, at 4 P. M., with a crew, including captain and officers, of thirty-dye men, and

bests a brig came up and hove to close by the Dirigo, and we supposed took some of her passengers. The brig was hence bound to Glasgow.

The following is Capt. Bunker's report:—

Left Liverpool April 4, at 4 P. M., with a crew, including captain and officers, of thirty-dive men, and seven invadred and ninety adult passengers and two in cabin, making altogether, including infants, eight handred and fifty eight. Nothing of note occurred until April 15, when we observed the barometer falling. Wind S. W. Took in light sails, and prepared for a blow. Sea increasing. leith—Glass still falling, and the wind vering around to N. E., and then to N. W. Sea running in all directions. Concluded we were going to have very bad weather. Kept the ship under very short sail. Lat. 45, 20 N., long 36, 2. Monday, 17th—Glass down to 28 dag., and falling. Wind, after backing to N. W. around to about N., blew a perfect hurcleane. Took in foce and minzen topsail. At 9 P. M., wind increasing. The torgalizat snasis went, carrying away head of foretogenast. Soon the fore and minimast fell, and at might lost the mizemast; all close to the deck. The mainmast fell inboard, and snashed the cabin, the topsail yard going through the main deck without injuring any person, but ripping up the deck so as to cause the water to flow down a perfect availanche. The heel of the main-mast fell on the pumps, smashing them down to the deck. The mizemmast awept of all the skylights and broke in the leeside of the cabin, causing the water to flow down there very freely. The fore-mast went under the ship's bottom, and we were fortunate to get clear of it, but not till it had thumped so long there as to make the ship leak badly. Cut away a portion of main-mast and got a temporary break rigged to one pump, and got the steerage passengers to work bailing and pumping while the crew were clearing the wreck, and throwing cargo overboard, bunding, and clearing the wreck, and throwing cargo overboard, bunding, and clearing the wreck. Found 6 feet water in the hold. T

BY FIRE.

The ship W. H. Harbeck, Capt. Marshall, bound to Mobile, while at anchor at the Southwest Spit, took fire in the forward part of the hold, yesterday morning about three e'clock, and is a total loss. She had on board 700 bales of hay. Capt. M. had been below but a short time when the alarm of fire was given, and on his coming on deck used every exertion to get the fire under. At nine o'clock the steamtug Achilles, Capt. Reynolds, came alongside, when a hawser was got to the ship, the anchor chains slipped, and she started with her towards the

chains slipped, and she started with her towards the Narrows; but the flames increasing, and having once burned the hawser off, and the flames driving all hands out on the bowsprit, was obliged to abandon her for the time and take them off. Afterwards got a hawser to the larboard fore rigging, and towed her ashore on the west bank, where she was scutiled. The W. H. H. was about six years old, and was owned by Messra. Harbeck & Co., of Wall street.

Great praise is due to Capt. Baker, of the British ship Julia, who, with his first officer and crew, rendered valuable assistance to Capt. Marshall in his endeavors to save the ship. Also to Captain Girard, of the ship Dakotah.

There was a dense fog at the time the fire broke out, with a fresh breeze from the southeast, and it was extremely fortunate that the steaming Achilles came to the ship's aid when she did, for if she had got adrift among the large feet of vessels at sanchor at the Spit, detained by head winds, a vast deal of damage would have been done.

Captain Marshall, his officers and erew came up to the have been done.

Captain Marshall, his officers and erew came up to the city last evening, having saved nothing but what they stood in.

city inst evening, having saved nothing but what they stood in.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Kine's Count of the process of Service of Service of Count of the Stiwell and Stryker.—Thomas Ryan was placed on trial before this court, or an indictment for burglary in the third degree, on the charge of foreibly entering the carpenter shop of Morris Sherman, in March of last year, and stealing therefrom a number of tools. He was convicted. Semence was reserved.

Robert Steel was tried on an indictment charging him with grand larceny, in stealing alco from James Shepherd. In February last. The evidence was conflicting, and the jury was unable to agree. The prisoner was thereupon remanded.

Themas Wilson and Charles Martin, who were detected one Sunday night about three months since, in entering a number of half doors in Fulion street with false keys, were avraigned on an indictment for burglary is the directory of the evidence of opining doors and entering houses was plain, but it was not shown that they stole any thing. They were convicted and sentenced to the clate prison for the term of ten years each.

Francis Hegenburg, a youth aged about eighteen, was arraigned on an indictment for burglary in the third degree, in entering the house of T. A. Newman, in Fulton street, and stealing therefrom an overcont and a vest. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State prison for the term of there years.

Jacob Meyer, found in company with the above prisoner at the time of his arreat, was released—no evidence being brought forward to implicate him.

Boy Kitlim.—A little boy, named Thomas Waters, about nine years of age, was accidentally killed yesterday morning in consequence of the falling of a crane, at the corner of Prospect and Joid Airests, which was used in lowering gas pipes in the excavations prepared for their reception. The body darsets which was used in lowering gas pipes in the excavations prepared for heir reception. The poly was carried to the parents residence in York street.

Found Demand Article Stree

house for interment.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—Patrick Dunn, who had been laboring under severe illness for several days, proceeded to take a walk in Baltic street yesterday, when he fell upon the pavement, on account of weakness, and immediately expired. His body was conveyed to his late transferage.

Reception of Ex-President Filimore in the

As it was understood that ex-President Fillmore would pass through this city on his way home to Bullalo, a committee was appointed by the Board of Councilmen to receive him, and offer him the hospitalities of New York. Nothing could be more gratifying to himself and his numerous friends, than the cordial and magnificent reception he met at each city through which he passed on his tour through the South. It was throughout a tri umphal journey of successive ovations from point is point, including every important city or town from the beginning to the end of his tour, south of the Ohio river and Mason & Dixon's line. No Northern ex-President has ever received more flattering testimonials of public approbation in the Southern States, than Mr. Fillmore in his late excursion. And why is this? Simply because as the chief executive officer of the country, he faithfully adhered to the constitution and the laws of the land, regardless of all the clamors of the Northern agi-

city of New York would allow him to pass by without also testifying in some manner its high appreciation of thought so; and one branch of it-the Board of Coun thought so; and one branch of M—the Board of Coun-chmen—appointed a committee to make suitable ar-rangements for his reception, consisting of Messrs. Fry, Kimbark and Belden. These gentlemen proceeded yes-terday to Fhiladelphia to sequaint Mr. Fillmore with the action of the Common Council, and to request him to de-lay his departure for a short time, so as to give them an opportunity of completing their arrangements for his opportunity of completing their arrangements for increeption. His engagements, however, were so pressing, that he found it impossible to comply with their request, and their preparations were not so complete and satisfactory as they desired. After breakfasting with the exday, as they expected, and that he might be expected at South Amboy about 4 o'clock. The committee arrived here about 11 yesterday morning; and, at that late hour, having but three or four hours to complete their arrangements, set to work in making the necessary preparations for his reception. After considerable difficulty, they succeeded in chartering a small steamboat called the Laura Knapp, which, according to appointment, should have been at pier No. 3 North river, at one o'clock precisely. The boat, however, was not up to time, much to the chagrin and disappointment of ten or twelve individuals, who were, including four policemen, some members of the Common Council, and a few gentlemen of the press, waiting. An hour passed away after the stated time, and each steamboat that approached the pier was haited as the long wished for vesof painful anxiety as to whether the expected vessel would arrive at all. Some endeavored to pass away the time in talking politics, and others in telling anecdotes about General Jackson—of how he defeated the British at New Orleans, and the plan he adopted to put an end to the mutiny of his soldiers in Florida. These and many ics were discussed, and the question of Mr. Fillmore's chances for the next Presidency debated, until the hour of half-past two o'clock arrived, and with it came the Lawa Kunpp. By this time the party had increased to about twenty persons altogether, among whom were Councilmen Wild. Mather, Seely, Curry, McIntyre, Senator Breoks, of the State Legislature; Sherman Brownell, Mervin R. Brewer, and William B. Reynolds. A few mo-ments before the steamboat left the pier, three men bers of the Council. Our readers may imagine, without our telling them, what these baskets contained; but, as

Knapp left pier No. 3 North river, and proceeded on her way to South Amboy. Shortly after we started the edi-bles were produced from the baskets, and the company tion of the passage was agreeably occupied, and the re-mainder of it was no less pleasantly spent in couversation on various interesting topics. At last, after two hours, we neared Amboy, but just as we did so the John Potter hove in sight with the ex-President on board. Just as that steamboat came up, Mr. Fry, one of the commit-tee, asked if Mr. Fillmore was on board, to which those we received this information, the head of the Laura Knapp was turned in the direction of New York, and we pursued the John Potter, which had not until a few minutes after exhibited any intention to abate her speed. committee were now in doubt whether the President was really on board the other boat, and began seriously to think of turning for South Amboy again, but it was finally concluded to pursue the rapidly retreating J. P. and take other boat was more than a match for us, and every revolution of the wheels increased the distance between the two vessels. In the meantime, our company amused chance of seeing the ex-President at all, when we saw evident indications on the part of the John Potter to heave to until we came up. While we were in this state of doubt in regard to the accomplishment of the object of our excursion, one of the members of the Council, desiring, as he said himself, to mitigate in some degree the disappointment which the company felt, undertook to personate Mr. Fillmore, and went through the forms of his re-ception to the amusement of all on board. He was

destined, however, soon to be deposed, for just as he was at the end of his speech the John Potter was observed to be waiting for us. A few moments brought us alongside. A plank was run over the side, and on this

alengside. A plank was run over the side, and on this ex-President Fillmore entered the Laura Knapp, where he was received by the committee. When he had gone through the forms of introduction to the company, Mr. Fry addressed him briefly, as follows:—

Mr. Fillmore:—At your desire, we have made no formal reception, but have come to meet you, as you see, seciably. We were detained somewhat on the route, and regret that we were not able to have met you at fouth Amboy, as intended; but now, having you with us, we are highly gratified, and welcome you to our city on behalf of all its inhabitants.

To this Mr. Fluxmone briefly returned his thanks. The

To this Mr. FILLMORE briefly returned his thanks. The asual remarks on the weather and other ordinary topics having been made, the scenery on the route formed the principal subject of conversation. As we entered New York buy we were stopped a few moments by the fog, which became so dense that we were in danger of losing our way. After a brief delay, however, we got under way again, and about eight o'clock we reached the pier from which we started. Here a number of carriages were waiting for the company, who proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they parted with their guest for

tour having, as he says, greatly improved it. He will not leave New York before to morrow, and we understand will be entertained this evening by the Con Council. The Whig General Committee have called a meeting for this evening also, to welcome him, and the Young Men's Committee appointed a committee on the first of the month for the same purpose.

FOUND DROWNED, AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Yesterday, Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at the foot of Oliver street, East River, on the body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the East river. The deceased was about found floating in the East river. The deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, with dark hair and black whiskers all around his face. He was dressed in a red flannel under shirt, with hickory over shirt, black silk cravat, black cloth vest, black jacket, Canton flannel diawers and sea boots, and a jack kaffe suspended with a string from his neck. The body was much decomposed, and appeared to have been in the water several months. A verdict of death by drowning, was rendered.

ANOTHER UNKNOWS MAN DROWNED.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the foot of Thirty sixth st., N. River, on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the river at that place. Deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, of light complexion, no hair; the body much decomposed, and appeared to have been about two months in the water. He was dressed in the clothing of a 'longabore man. A verdict was rendered of death by drowning.

BELIZE, April 26, 1854. Arrival of the New British Super intendent-Official Ap-pointments-Negro Labor-The Choicea-Prices of Produce.

has arrived, and entered up on his duties. He is a very quiet, dignified looking man, and is rather good looking. He has a family, consisting of a young wife, a grown up daughter, and a young gentlem up who is his private secretary. Up to the present mo, went they have been fully occupied in receiving the calls of our citizens, all of whom consider it their duty to call our the new Superinduty to receive those calls. Custom here has soude this a law; yet it is a law that would be more bonored in its breach than its observance, and at the same time afford

governed hereafter by H. M. Superintendent and a council, and the new Legislative Assembly. The Superint tendent has appointed his new council, and has samed the Hon. John Gough Public Treasurer, and the Hon. George Berkely, Colonial Secretary, and James Welsh, John crown officers, are so intimately connected, and so well acquainted, with this government, that it would be difficult to get along without them; and they are, besides, two-gentlemen in whom the entire public have every confidence. The three last named gentlemen are -men who are intimately acquainted with the wants of ating the office of Attorney General. This new officer We are also to have a barister as police magistrate, in place of our late stipendiary magistrate. Judge Temple, our Chief Justice, has been left out of the council, and

our Chief Justice, has been left out of the council, and busy inquirers are continually asking why.

On the Queen's birth day, it is said, the Superintendent intends to give a grand dinner, ball and entertainment, at which all the ilite of the town will assemble. This file will be well worthy of the attention of one of your aids, whose report would be a rare dish for the readers of the Health—a relish to your stand and sober darrisons, Stowes, Motta, &c., and a very God-send in the way of argument in favor of their favorite hobby; and although they might see hundreds of idle, lazy men and boys, hair clothed and worse fed, while on every hand is abundant employment, large and good pay, and property actually going to destruction for the want of their labor, yet would these agitators still agitate and push their favorite creed, even is face of these and a thousand other arguments equally strong and conclusive. They might and would say, "What are labor, property, merchandise or riches in comparison to freedom? And perish all, that give all freedom, even if everything carthly fail!" This is all well enough for them to say; but experience has already proved that the free negro will not work—that he will rather go half fed, and nearly naked, than work. And where let me sak them, would be the advancement, the intelligence and position of the world at present, had the white race shown only half the indolence of the negro race? "Well," say they, "man is a free agent and may be idle if he likes." But what will they do with the commandment, "aix days shalt thou labor?" is it not as much our duty to work each of the six, as to rest on the seventh? Hut a fig for them and their work. Were they only brought in contact with the fruit of their creed it would soon vanish in the air, and they themselvas become the strongest adventees of the other side of the question.

The cholera has not yet left the town, and is raging very bad in various parts of the settlement; at some of the mahogany cutting establishments on the years of the

send you a price current of produce annoxed, and am, sir,

PROF CURRINT—Produce.—Mahogany, from \$90 up as
high as conscience will allow a man to charge; logwood,
\$15 a \$20, according to the kind of pay; old copper, \$15
a \$25 per 100 lbs.; cochineal, \$ a 10 reals per 100 lbs.;
indige, \$ a 0 reals, according to quality; sarsaparilla, 20c.
a 2c. per lb.; turtle shell, \$5 00 a \$7 per lb.

Provisions.—Mess ports, \$16 a \$18; prime, \$10 a \$12; coda, \$17; mess beef, \$16 a \$18; prime, \$10 a \$12; codsht, 546, a 6c.; rice, 6c. a 645c.; bread \$8; flour, \$10 a
\$14; hams, 16c. a 15c.; shoulders, \$c. a 16c.; potatoes,
\$2a \$34; ontons, 10c. a 12c.

Luwer.—White pine beards \$50, and very scarce;
white pine scantling, \$35; yellow pine boards and scantling, \$40 a \$40. cypress shingles, \$10 a \$11; Boston
chips, \$7a \$8.

DEVELOPEMENTS IN A SECRET ORDER-SUPPOSED TO

BE THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

A curious case came up yesterday, before Justice Os-berne, one of our Police Justices, in which John E. Elliott, an officer in a secret order, supposed to be the Know-Nothings, has been suspected by several of the members of being about to make certain disclosures whereby their organization would be exposed to the public, and in or-der to prevent any such means being taken by him, some three or more persons on last Saturday night, broke open Mr. Elliott's office door, and carried off a trunk, valles, &c., centaining documents belonging to the order. Mr. Elliott on discovering the loss, immediately suspected three persons whom he had been conversing with at his office on the same afternoon of the alleged larceny, and proceeded before the Magistrate and instituted a formal emplaint, of which the following is a copy of the affida

complaint, of which the following is a copy of the affidavitis—

John E. Elliott, sworn, says—I reside corner of Frankfort and William streets; that on the 15th day of May,
18th, between the hours of 9 and 12 ft. M., at my place
of business No. 81 Nassau stree, roum No. 19, was
burglarlously entered; the door forced open by three
mon, whe, after lighting a lamp, forced open a runk or
packing box containing a leather valise; the valise,
trunk and nearly all the contents of both being stolen
by the said parties; in the large trunk besides the valise
were 494 Rituals, or books of a secret organization, 99
copies of a chariter printed on parchment, 8 packages of
printed blanks, one seal and press, stamping the words
"Seal of the Grand Council State of New York," six tin
cases and other property not specified: in the valies was
a russet leather port monunic, containing private papers
and money as follows—That is to say, one bill of the
value of \$10, eleven bills of the value of \$5 each, and
specie not counted, one package of private papers, letters,
&c., masonic diploma and other documents of value to
the undersigned; and having been informed that the
parties seen carrying said trunk, &c., from the premises
were the same parties that met at my room the afternoon previous, to wit—J. W. Sleight, M. D., 42
Malikon street, C. B. Alken, T. West street, and B. T.
Morse, of Morriania, Westebester county, N. Y. The
undersigned believes said parties are guilty of the crime
of turglary, and prays they may be dealt with in due
course of law.

Eugene Ferris sworn, says—That the room, occupied
by John E. Elliott, at No. 51 Nassau street, is lessed by
him from me; the said room was entered between the
hours of nine and twelve o'clock on the night of the crime
of the analog said parties what was meant by
taking away said property, they replied it was mall day;
taking away said property, they replied it was mall day.

defendant's counsel, 'De hearing was adjourned over to three o'clock this aftern 'On. Mr. Elliott exhibited several anonymous letters to the court, in which his life has been threatened, telling him do leave the city immediately, or a scene of blood won! to be enacted. In justice to Mr. Elliott, we state that he, 'enies the truth of any attempt on his part to develope the secrets of the order, and denies being the author of a let.'er said to have been sent to a Catholic clergyman. In reference to this latter, we give the following, copied from 'De Courier & Beguiter of May 6th:—

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

The following communication, from which we omit the name of the writer and the place of his residence, was received by a Catholic clergyman of this city. It bears date 29th of April, 1854, and reads as follows—
(Private). * Sit—You are no deubt aware of the catholic church. From present indications, it threatens the entire overthrow of Papist influence and Catholic institutions throughout the length and breadth of this republic. Being deairous of benefiting myself and your cause, I make a tender of the whole mystery by which this society is now working, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. I may the whole, for, as an officer if the rociety, (and a high one at the,) I am in pessession of all papers relating to its working, and have, of course, cerrectly all the verbas instructions, pass words and mysteries in all the degrees of this doder, and as I would be under the necessity of fleeting the country, or anter death by an exposure, if you will promise to gay me what sets, and some most consecutions, or and reduced and any other for two him alred country, or anter death by an exposure, if you will promise to gay me what sets, and some most and a cheef for two him alred

Yeswell of course soythe necessity of entire accross they you are in possession of all.

Person to whom the letter was addressed is moved by charky to give the answer through the medium of the public passa, test the unhappy writer should find himself unexpectedly in the hands of the law for attempting to obtain money under false protences. There is no doubt that if a check were sent to this address, he would claim the payment of it, and thurful into a saare which the officers of the law could easily have set to entrap him. Besides this, he puts evidently too high a premium out the information he has to impart. The knowledge of the awful secrets which he proposes to disclose, would not be worth ten dollars to any Catholic, lay or cherical, in the United States. First—It would not enable Catholics to avert the impending dangers, with which, if he is to be believed, they are meanced. Secondly, They could not place the least reliance on the statements of a man who diaregards with so little sense of honor his obligations to a society, however objectionable its principles may be, which has confided in him to the extent proclaimed by himself. Thirdly, It he society is composed of members, such as he, it is quite evident it will soon accomplish the work of its overthrow, without any interference on the part of Catholics. Fourthly, The principles of the Constitution are too deeply impressed on the minds of the great body of the American people to permit their looking on with indifference while such an arrayful scheme for the violation of its enactments should be carried into execution by any society whatever—even against Roman Catholics. Fifth Every sensible man in the country would perceive from the very commencement of such an attempt, two things—one, that it should not and could not succeed; the other, that if by possibility it did succeed it would be carried into a feel farther than the destruction of the rights of catholics. For these and many other reasons, the individual to whom the letter was addressed, begs lea

A special meeting of this committeee was called last right, at their rooms in the Stuyvesant Institute. After organization, the meeting adjourned to rooms in O'Keefe's saloon, under the Metropolitan Hotel.

There were present a very large majority of the menu-

hers of the committee—the president, Mr. Richard Schell, occupying the chair. Then calling for the reading of the minutes, a long de-ate arose upon the record of the votes of the members in regard to the following resolutions passed at the last meeting of the committee, held on Monday hight, the

From the reading of the minutes, it appeared that each of the above resolutions was voted upon separately, and all of them finally passed, the last one by a vote of 16 to 12.

After all were satisfied with the record of their votes upon the above resolutions, and after some changes, the minutes of the last meeting, as altered, were adopted.

It was then moved to reconsider the Nebraska resolutions of the last meeting, when Mr. James C. Rutherford, of the Nineteenth ward, offered the following preamble and resolution as a substitute:—

Whereas, This General Committee has been organised not only to transact the primary business of the democratic party of the country, but to oppose to the utmost of their power the present State and national administration, and Whereas, The till known as the Nebraska Kanaas bill being recognised as a favorite measure of President Pierce's administration, therefore—
Resolved, That in the opposition of the General Committee the representatives in contaction, can best serve its purposes by centiming their opposition to the administration of Franklin Pierce.

It was moved to lay the above upon the table, which was carried by a vote of 35 to 6.4

The argument raised for tabling the above was, that the committee was not organized to oppose the present state and national administrations. They opposed these administrations now, but were not specially organized to do so.

Mr. Revenements, in reply, said that he considered he

administrations now, but were not specially organized to do so.

Mr. Retrierrond, in reply, said that he considered he was elected to this committee to oppose the State and national administrations, and he was not afraid to avour his hostility to them.

The motion to reconsider the resolutions of the last meeting was renewed, and it was given as a reason that when those resolutions were passed, there was not a full meeting of the committee present, and there were a large number who now wanted the opportunity to record their votes for or against them.

After some discussion, the vote was taken, the ayon and noes being called for, with the following result:—

Ayra-Evest, Barr, Sinchir, McCowan, Hashis, Mack, Wheelen, Means, Suydam, Maad, McIntire, St. John, Towle, Rutherford, Sweeney, Dorety, Quinn—If.

Neas—Williams, Tait, Johe, Mullon, Allen, Okeofa, Bart, Sewae, Croliux, Alden, Langman, Marsh, Gover, Gliver, Smith, Schell, Chirry, Murray, Parsons, Gallagen, Dunn, Roye, Daly-Schell, Chiray, Marray, Parsons, Gallagen, Dunn, Roye, Daly-Schell, Chiray, Murray, Parsons, Gallagen, Dunn, Roye, Chiray, Chira, Chiray, Murray, Parsons, G

The meeting then as journed.

A New Army Order.

The following general order has recently been issued by the War Department:

I. The interests of the service require that captains should be habitually with their companies. Though subject to the temporary necessary details of service, as for ceverts martial, military boards, &c., they will not in future be detailed for any duty which may be likely to separate them for any considerable time from their companies; and the same rule will also be applied to the confirment of mounted corps, who, beyond the temporary intalls above referred to, will not be separated from their companies except for duty connected with their arm of service.